THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 462. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

SHIP "VANCOUVER."

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have recovered property of any kind whatsoever, from the wreck of the Ship *Vancouver*, to furnish full particulars of the same to the undersigned pending the adjustment of their Claims for Salvage.

The law will be strictly enforced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Consignees.

tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PEER MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY having retired from our firm, our business as *Merchants and Agents* in China from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1859.

MR. LADHA TAR MAHOMED is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

11jn Shanghai, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.

tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after the *1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

tf Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. ADOLPH VOGLT is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.

20jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROWNHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 3 } per Cent, per Annum.
Six do. " " " 6 "
Twelve do. " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.

tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the advantage of joining the Company on *or before 25th May* 1859, as the SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place at that date.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since *25th May* 1854, when the last Division took place.

TO ENTITLE PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DIVISION, proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agents at Home or Abroad, *on or before 25th May* 1859.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present Income is *Ninety-five Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum.*

Subscribed Capital—*One Million Sterling.*
Constituted by Act of Parliament.
Agencies in all the Colonies, where Premiums are received and Claims settled. 21my

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as AGENTS of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8 in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Formosa*, a fine assortment of new style Calcutta Hats, Puggery, and a few large and small size Khuskkus Mats.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 28th May, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street
corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Bali Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,

By T. F. BRIDWELL.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until further notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1850.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly.

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.

LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.

FOR SALE.

Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.

16mr SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang, Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquered ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN.

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

BY

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Estate of F. W. ARTIS, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 23 *per cent* will be paid on the Claims filed in this Office against the above Estate. Applications and Receipts to be addressed "H. B. M.'s Consul" with "F. W. ARTIS Estate" in the corner.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1859. o

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 15th June, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 6th June*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 13th June*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 30th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have established myself, since the *1st January last*, as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this Port.

R. S. R FUSSELL.
tf Foochow, 16th May, 1859.

RENEWAL OF AN OLD ESTABLISHED RULE.

THE bankers of Shanghai in their monetary transactions, have been in the habit of using Bank Bills for more than a century past; and in view of the different practices of the various banks, it has been understood that the bill should be proved a legal tender, by the receipt of the amount. If on presenting the bill, at the expiration of the period, it is taken and cancelled, and the holder on going in the evening to receive the amount, finds the bank closed and the assistants fled, leaving nothing to meet his claim, he is entitled to take the cancelled bill, and return it to the party from whom he received it, making a claim on him for the amount. If on the failure of the said bank, the bill is concealed by them, the former holder is still entitled to make his claim for indemnity on the party from whom he received it. Such is the old established custom; and when it becomes generally known that a bank has failed, enquiry is made as to the parties in favour of whom the said bank has issued bills, for which bills the said parties are held responsible, which is an equitable proceeding; such a thing was formerly unknown as parties ignoring their liability, because the bills might have the cancel mark or be concealed.

But in recent times since the outbreak of the insurgent troubles, people have been in the habit of pleading that the bill has the cancel mark, or that the bill is not forthcoming, and that they are therefore unaccountable; so that receivers of bills are wantonly involved in embarrassment.

Now that foreign trade is established with various nations, and bills are passing daily between the north and south Exchanges, to the amount of ten million taels and more, if the old regulation is not re-established, it will lead to incalculable disasters. Wherefore it has been agreed upon at a meeting in the *Tseih-yuen* establishment, that from the 13th day of the 1st month of the present year, bills shall be negotiable according to the old rule, being considered a legal tender when the amount is received. Whether it regards a Chinese or Foreign bank, the plea will be inadmissible that the bill has the cancel mark, or that it is not forthcoming, which would involve others in difficulty. This regulation which is now resolved on, is printed and published, in the hope that those who receive bills from any bank, will be careful first to ascertain the condition of such establishment, and thus avoid what may occasion future regret, which is the object the bankers desire to obtain.

Heen-fung, 9th year, 1st month.

By order of the Company of Bankers.

重整舊規

竊維上海各業銀錢出入行用莊票百餘年矣向因莊有參差公議概以收到作

[illegible]

咸豐九年正月錢莊同業公啟

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday next, the 6th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the house known as *Ching-fong Hong*, situated on the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

A fine collection of Household Furniture consisting of,—

An elegant set of Parlor Furniture, Two Semi Grand Pianos, one of which is quite new and made by BROADWOOD & SONS.

And a fine assortment of French Furniture.

In the Store Room will be found a choice assortment of Wines and Liqueurs.

Also,

A Canton Wager Boat, quite new.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 2d June, 1859.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned begs leave to intimate to his Customers and the Community generally that by the late mail steamer he has secured the services of a competent and experienced European who has had several years experience in the manufacturing of Soda-water, Lemonade and other Beverages in England and the Colonies.

The undersigned is prepared to supply the above Beverages wholesale and retail

P. F. RICHARDS.
18ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...April	11	Singapore. ......May	14
Bombay, ...May	1	Hongkong, ...May	26
Calcutta, ...	—	New-York.......Mar.	30
Galle, ...May	6		

MAIL of 26th April from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Last year it was received on 12th, per *Aden.* In 1857 on 27th per *Lady Mary Wood.*

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, Feb. 15, Shanghai, „ 7 — Received per post *viâ* Marseilles,.. Mar. 30; *viâ* Southampton, April 4

Hongkong, Feb. 26, Shanghai, „ 20 — Recived per Electric Telegraph *viâ* Trieste, 10th April.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 3d June, 1859.		*Ending 3d June, 1858.*	
May,				
28,—	*Max.* 71	*Min.* 65	*Max.* 71	*Min.* 62
29,—	„ 71	„ 64	„ 69	„ 63
30,—	„ 73	„ 63	„ 71	„ 62
31,—	„ 77	„ 71	„ 69	„ 61
June,				
1,—	„ 78	„ 73	„ 72	„ 59
2,—	„ 84	„ 74	„ 78	„ 62
3,—	„ 79	„ 69	„ 76	„ 68

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,...............No quotations.

OPIUM.

May	*Malwa* New. Tls.	Old. Tls.	*Patna* New. Tls.	Old. Tls.
28—	442 —	..460 —	..568 —	..563 —
30—	445 —	..460 —	..568 —	..563 —
31—	445 —	..465 —	..565 —	..560 —
June				
1—	445 —	..465 —	..570 —	..565 —
2—	448 —	..465 —	..570 —	..565 —
3—	448 —	..465 —	..570 —	..563 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 3d, *Maury*, (Am. bq.), Fletcher, from Hongkong; *Sir Charles Napier*, (Br. sh.), Scott, from Hongkong; *Sidon*, (Ham. bg.), Niesen, from Hongkong; *Boreas*, (Ham. bq.), Yepsen, from ——; *Van der Palm*, (Dut. bq.), Markus, from Kulang, and *Opritchrick*, (Russ. gun-boat). Fedorovsk, from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—June 3d, *Cambalu*, (Br. sh.), Frazer, for Japan, *Lucky Star*, (Am. bq.), Preston, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per U. S. S. *Powhatan*, H. E. the Hon'ble J. E. Ward, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister from the United States, Messrs. W. W. Ward, (Secy. of Legation), S. W. Williams, (Intr. to Legation). W. A. P. Martin, (Intr.), G. W. Heard, Jr., (Attaché), and A. F. Heard. Per H. M. S. *Hesper*, Assist. Comy. Genl. Midwood; Dep. Assist. Comy. Genl. Cervantes; Mr. Whyte, and 12 contractors, bakers, &c. for the force; Capt. Garstin, 70th B.N.I., 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 14 privates of the Royal Marines, and 200 of the Military Train (Coolies) with 4 head-men of the same corps.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. F. M. Page, R. Hamilton, and Coutts. Per *Sampson*, for Yedo, R. Alcock, Esq., Consul General, Capt. H. Vyse, Vice-Consul. Messrs. Eusden, (Interpreter), John Macdonald, Lachland Fletcher, & Gowar; for Hakodade, C. Pemberton Hodgson, Esq., Mrs. Hodgson and daughter, and Mr. Cowan; for Nagasaki, Dr. Myburgh, (Interpreter), and Mr. Adolphus A. Annesley.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

April 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Still, Rev. J. C. Armistead, Messrs. Plumer, and Carlisle.

For Shanghai, Mr. Mayers.

May 4.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Batt, and Streften.

THE *Formosa* with the next outward mail for Europe, &c., is advertized to leave on Wednesday morning the 15th instant, at day-light.

IN our last we reported the *Queen of England* on shore on the South Bank. She was got off and is now in Port.

ADVERTING to some remarks we felt it our duty to make lately in commenting on a recent collision among the shipping, with reference to the appointment of a Harbour Master at this port; we are glad to learn that this important subject received ample attention in the discussions which took place last autumn with the Chinese Commissioners relative to the New Trade Regulations. The leading points are already arranged.

The Chinese government will appoint a competent person on the recommendation of the foreign authorities to take charge of the Port duties. He will be paid out of the revenue arising from the Port dues. These measures will come into operation at an early period after the ratification of the treaties. The gentleman selected for, and who will probably be appointed to, the office of Harbour Master at Shanghai is well qualified for the performance of his duties, and we doubt not will give general satisfaction.

For the efficient discharge of his duties however, he will require not only tact, temper, and firmness on his own part, but a steady support from Consular and Naval Authorities and the countenance of the mercantile community. No petty jealousies or clashing of small national rivalries must be permitted to obstruct him in the consistent discharge of the duties of his office, for the benefit of all. Commanders and Consignees of ships of all nations must yield a cheerful obedience to the rules enacted for the good government of the port and bow to the decision of the Harbour Master. If this be done in a liberal and cheerful spirit, as we trust it will be, great benefits will accrue to the business of the place and the "Model Settlement" may add to its attractions a "Model Port."

THE arrivals of men of war since our last are as under,—

On the 31st, H. M. Steam Store-ship *Hesper*, J. Loane, Commanding, with 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, and 14 privates of the Royal Marines as orderlies, 200 of the Military Train and 4 head-men (coolies). She has also on board Assist. Commy. Genl. Midwood, Dep. Assist. Commy. Genl. Cervantes, Mr. Whyte, Purveyor, 12 contractors, bakers, &c., for the force and is full of provisions ready packed for land carriage.

On the 2d, H. M. S. Store-ship, *Assistance*, Commander W. A. J. Heath, having on board 500 Marines.

On the 3d, H. M. Steam-sloop *Inflexible*, 6, Commander Geo. A. C. Brooker, with Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China Station.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bruce, it was expected, would leave Hongkong on the 28th, he may, therefore, be expected hourly. H. M. S. *Chesapeake* is looked for on Monday next. The British squadron will probably be moving Northwards in a few days time to support Mr. Bruce's negociations.

HIS Excellency Mr. Ward, Minister of the United States, arrived in Shanghai on the 28th ultimo, on his way to Peking to exchange the ratification of the Treaty; and with his suite, is now a guest of Mr. Heard.

By invitation of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and his Associates, who have for some time past been awaiting the arrival of the foreign Ministers at Shanghai, he paid them a visit on the 2d inst. at their official residence accompanied by his suite and a party of Officers from the *Powhatan* and *Mississippi*, under an escort of Marines from these ships, commanded by Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Reed.

We learn that the Imperial Commissioners will visit the Minister to-day.

The U. S. Mission consists of,—

H. E. the Hon'ble J. E. Ward, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States; W. W. Ward, Secretary of Legation; S. W. Williams, Interpreter to Legation; W. A. P. Martin and W. Aitchesen, Interpreters; G. W. Heard, Jr., and J. S. Lurman, Attachés.

THE Native Bankers of Shanghai have requested us to call attention to an Advertisement that appears in our first column.

NINGPO.

WE publish below as requested by the writer, a letter we have received from Mr. Wm. Davidson of Ningpo. We print the letter *verbatim* and have very little to add by way of comment.

Mr. Davidson seems to complain of articles published in our columns and of statements made at this place with reference to himself. As to the latter we must decline the responsibility of the loose statements which may circulate in society here; but we accept the responsibility of what appears in our columns and really cannot see what Mr. Davidson has to complain of.

We have carefully referred to what was said in our recent issues about this business, and find that the only reference to Mr. Davidson which they contain is in the following paragraph in our paper of the 14th ulto.:—"The *Chusan* has been "liberated from custody, and handed "over to her owner Mr. Davidson of "Ningpo, by whom she had been chartered to Fergusson or Austin & Co."

This is nothing more than the statement of a fact, known to every body, by proceedings in a court of Justice publicly carried on, and now in so far as the fact of the chartering the vessel is concerned, freely admitted by Mr. Davidson himself in his letter.

We have no wish to say anything harsh or painful to any body, and especially to Mr. Davidson, who seems very sensitive, but as he himself has invited discussion by his strictures on the statements which he says are current about him; we cannot refrain from observing, that in our opinion, he has only himself to blame, and that he might have avoided the annoyances of which he complains, had he exercised more caution as to the character of the parties to whom he chartered his vessels, and exacted from Austin & Co. some guarantee and security that his vessels should only be employed by them in legitimate business, and should on no account engage in proceedings in manifest violation of the law.

NINGPO, *23rd May*, 1859.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
Shanghae.

SIR,—From articles in your paper, but, more from statements current in your place regarding myself in relation to the seizure of the Lorcha *Chusan*, I beg your insertion of these few remarks, more especially as all my friends in Shanghae and here inform me that I must publish the matter so as to clear myself, but, I am sorry that as I cannot trace the originator, I am compelled to this mode as Captain Shadwell refuses to answer my application, and Captain Wodehouse has assured me in open Court that he is not.

In 1849 from a despatch from Lord Palmerston in which my name is mentioned, circulated by Sir George Bonham, and published in the *Friend of China*, I determined to devote a part of my capital and time to an efficient Convoy Trade and I am proud to say that in the opinion of Hongs, and Junks Crews I stand high for that efficiency and liberality.

I for several years protected the Fisheries, 16,000 men engaged, in the Chusan Archipelago. The year before I did so these men were mulcted by Pirates of $38,000 besides Fish and other Provisions, and for a time they paid for such protection cheerfully and gratefully, but, like their Official Diplomats they by and by hit upon a plan so as to evade payment, and split into two parties, each engaging one of a different nation to give them protection. First the English and Portuguese were set by the ears, next the Cantonese and Portuguese and this year the English and French. These Fishermen have owed me for years upwards of $4,000 as Mr. Meadows can inform you.

As my two young Partners did not wish to take a share in my vessels and as I was about going Home I was desirous of withdrawing from the business, but, could not sell my vessels. I therefore chartered several of them, the *Chusan* being one, having nothing to do with the payment of any of the Crew only insisting that the Master of mine should be retained to look after the stores on board and study my interest. This I thought would free me from any troubles as it saved my time.

Last year I applied through Mr. Thos. Meadows for a Sailing letter for the *Chusan*: he granting me a Certificate of such and of ownership. The vessel got on the rocks and this document was swept out of the cabin. I did not apply for another as I every day looked for the Sailing letter from Hongkong.

Some months ago I asked Mr. Consul Sinclair to endeavour to get the Taoutai to take the whole convoy Trade in his hands and that I would be glad if he bought my vessels. This I believe to be impossible.

I have now made what I hope to be a clear and full statement and have only to add, which may suprise you, that there were no complaints either against the *Chusan*, Austin or Krawl lodged at the Consulate or any where else till H. M. Str. *Cormorant* went to Chusan, when complaints were made by the interested French party, but, with this I have nothing to do except to say that these men were in my employ for a number of years and having saved a little money wished to better themselves; they are now worse than naked.

In conclusion I have only to say that the statements current in your place and from whomsoever coming, are gross falsehoods and wherefore made must be left to conjecture.—I am, Yours faithfully,

WM. DAVIDSON.

IN another column will be found a critique upon the performances which took place at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening. The gentleman who has contributed this article, does not seem to have been as well pleased with either actors or dramas, as his predecessors in our columns. For our own part we were extremely well entertained, and feel very grateful to the "spirited and indefatigable management" which has furnished us with so admirable a three nights' amusement. The heat at the Theatre on Thursday evening was extremely oppressive, and this may have much to do with the *lukewarm* manner in which our critic speaks of the performances. It is with much regret that we learn the Theatre is to be pulled down.

KESTREL, *H. M. Gun-boat*, 3 *Guns*, 233 *Tons*, 40 *Horse-power*, 37 *Men.*

Commander,............	George D. Bevan.
Second Master,.........	Henry Y. Slader.
Engineers,...........	John T. Palmer. Saml. H. Dawkins.

JANUS, *H. M. Gun-boat*, 3 *Guns*, 40 *Horse-power*, 37 *Officers & Men.*

Commander,...........	Lieut. H. P. Knevitt.
Second Master,.........	W. H. Worsfold.
Engineers,...........	W. H. Elliott. W. C. Hilder.

JAPAN.

THERE has been another change of Ministry at Yedo.

The Chinese Steamer *Confucius* arrived in the harbour of Nagasaki on the 9th ulto. from Shanghai. We are informed that her Commander announced himself as Admiral of the Chinese navy and endeavoured to negociate a treaty between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, without success. The Governor of Nagasaki ordered the *Confucius* to leave the inner harbour and anchor at the Papenberg as he did not know her flag. She left again for Shanghai on the 14th.

Twelve Japanese merchants were in prison for having sold gold Kobangs to foreigners.

A Nagasaki shipping list is on our last page.

THE WEATHER.

MAY.—A wet disagreeable month it was; rain, rain, rain, with mucky weather and oppressive heat not indicated by the thermometer. Rain fell on 19 days, latterly in heavy showers, amounting in the month to 5.8 inches. There was a heavy thunder storm on the night of the 10th and one or two of lesser force at other times. The thermometer ranged from 62 to 78 in the day, and 50 to 71 at night, increasing rapidly since the middle of the month. Light winter clothing still bearable to the end. Blankets reduced in number. Mosquitoes abundant and vicious.

The barley was all cut and carried by the 20th and the ground prepared for the young paddy plants. Heavy rains have caused great injury to the wheat and there will be a very short crop. This grain is not depended on for food, being used principally for cakes and confectionary.

The Loquat (Canton), small tasteless apricots, a bad plum, and the first of the little apples that will be good when ripe, are the only native fruits in the market.

The note of the Cuckoo is heard in this month.

ON Thursday evening the 2d instant, the Shanghai Amateur Theatrical Corps closed a highly successful season. The attendance, comprising all the *élite* of diplomacy and Fashion, was brilliant and animated, and might have been even more so, but for the somewhat untoward heat of the weather. The pieces represented were Morris Barnett's Comedy in three acts, named "The Serious Family," and J. M. Morton's farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw." We trust that we shall be pardoned when we express our regret that the selection was not more fortunate. The drama of "The Serious Family" is an admirable satire upon that morbid and mistaken feeling of piety, which regards a smile as wantonness, condemns gaiety as sin and backsliding, and forgets, when collecting the "Widow's mite," that "Charity begins at home;" nevertheless as a scenic representation, it smacks somewhat of dullness, and depends too much for success on the *practised* talent of the actors. Amongst these were particularly excellent Miss Minnie O'Nette, and Mr. Tintinnabulum. Upon the latter the action of the Comedy seemed, indeed, to chiefly rest; and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the progress which Mr. Tintinnabulum has made in the Dramatic art since his performances were first noticed in our columns—his stage-bearing is admirable, and his intonation excellent, but we may, perhaps, be permitted to take exception to his brogue, which, however good as an assumption, scarcely denoted one to the manner born. Miss O'Nette's impersonation was a complete triumph of mind over matter. Her appearance was extremely characteristic, and she acted *Lady Sowerby Creamly* to the life. Mr. Pickwick exerted to the utmost his undoubted talents for light Comedy, as *Charles Torrens*. Mrs. Nesbitt scarcely found opportunity in the part of *Mrs. Torrens* for the display of that vivacity which forms her chief merit. Miss Walters looked and acted extremely well, causing us much regret that a drama more adapted to the exigencies of the Corps, did not form the chief attraction of the evening. Miss Meek was faultlessly dressed—a remark, indeed, which applies to all the female characters. The part of *Aminadab Sleek* was sustained by Mr. Plumago Brushwood. The talents and merits of this gentleman have been repeatedly and warmly acknowledged in the columns of the *North-China Herald* by previous Theatrical Critics; but whilst cordially endorsing all that has hitherto been said of Mr. Brushwood, the writer of the present article would remark that his humour seems better fitted for low than for eccentric Comedy. We missed that racy appreciation of his part which usually characterises Mr. Brushwood, and the hat and garb of the puritan did not sit easily upon that comical little figure which has on previous occasions so often convulsed us with merriment. We must not omit to notice Miss Polly Anthus, who makes a capital "utility" actress.

The selection of the farce was scarcely more fortunate than that of the comedy. "Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw" is not worthy of its writer's reputation. What it was all about, what *Grimshaw* wanted, what *Bagshaw* wanted, what *Towzer* wanted, what *Emily* wanted, and what business she had to be running about a single gentleman's room, we were utterly unable to discover! Even the unexpected advent of *Bradshaw*, which might have cast some light upon the mystery, only left confusion worse confounded. The acting was greatly superior to the farce, but even with such a combination of talent as Mr. Brushwood, Mr. Grant, Mr. Petrel, Mrs. Nesbitt, and Miss Walters, the entertainment flagged somewhat. Nevertheless the curtain fell amidst loud and prolonged applause, and the audience separated on the last night of the season, sincerely thankful to the spirited and indefatigable Management for the generally excellent entertainment which had throughout been provided for them.

FOOCHOW.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

FOOCHOW, *May 21st*, 1859.

There is little stirring here just now. The foreign merchants are waiting the arrival of the first teas; and the natives have become subject to another levy on the tea *in transitu*, of 4 mace on every pecul. That the latter will take care to repay themselves out of the purchases made by the former, is of course to be expected. Whether the former will like it or not the Chinese don't ask; and, like it or not, the former will buy for our home markets. Possibly it is a question that our new Envoy will have to settle ere long,—how far the Chinese government has right or justice on their side in laying an additional impost of this nature without the consent of foreign powers,—at least without informing them thereof. Meantime, Mr. Editor, use your wits and your pen to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

help the settlement. There is one other matter of dispute here,—the fluctuation in the comparative value of the Mexican and the Foochow dollars. Three months ago they were at par: now the Mexican is at 5, 6, and 7 discount. The British Consul has, it appears, written strongly to the native officials. After long consultation, they have (as we see from a circular lately issued by H. M.'s Consul,) decided to give public orders in the markets and to the bankers or exchangers that the two dollars shall and must be taken at par value. But the markets and money changers care as much for these proclamations as they would for the "King of Otaheite's toe:" and the Mexican is sinking, notwithstanding all some peoplants in the money line predict that it will be down at 12 discount. The local government here is in a mess too about the paper money they have been long issuing.

The government Bank failed sometime ago, and the people are in a very inactive state about the bills they have on hand. Doubtless there will be a repetition of the disturbances, that broke out this time last year,—when some ringleaders stopped the public market near the Viceroy's palace and a mob proceeded in a body to that mansion demanding and forcing an admittance. Three ringleaders were taken up. After a twelve months imprisonment they were brought out for final examination. One was beheaded publicly last month in the vicinity of the spot where the riot of last year occurred, as a warning to the public; and probably the remaining two must follow some not far off signs of revolution as the hour for their decapitation. Time will tell.

(From the Times, April 11.)

Every hour brings disquieting tidings from those Courts where peaceful and warlike counsels are still debated with unequal chances, but with a yet undetermined result. The rumours of an actual declaration of war which were rife in all societies a few hours since may, perhaps, be only the shadow of events that are really not far distant. Although destitute of authority they probably engage the belief of well-informed persons as to the certainty of a fact which time has not yet brought to its, and only prematurely give form to a necessity which is felt to be at hand. It would be vain to shut our eyes to the truth that the preservation of the peace of Europe appears to the closest observers to become from day to day more desperate, and that all probability favours the belief that the struggle is even now upon the eve of its commencement.

The present position of the little Kingdom of Sardinia is well calculated to concentrate upon it the interest of Europe. If the cloud is to burst the first red drops will fall upon her soil. She may have been provoking, and we have not been slow to point out her faults or to censure her rashness; but, if violence is imminent, it is upon her that it is about to alight. That State, which is the ward of Europe, protected by the neutral State of Switzerland on the North, and washed by the Mediterranean on the South, is pressed upon on each side by two great European Powers whose mutual strike has long tended to war, and who appear likely now to join in conflict. To the East the Ticino marks a feeble boundary line, beyond which lie the Austrian provinces of Venetian Lombardy, bristling with strong fortresses and packed with armies. To the West, beyond the barrier of the Cottian Alps, lies France, and the passes of Mount Dauphin and in the contiguous districts are concentrated masses of French soldiers, awaiting the signal which is to bid them cross the friendly frontier. Between these two ancient bosts Sardinia herself stands in attitude of war, confident, determined, rather boastful, and eager for conflict. Her last act was a bitter insult to her gigantic enemy; her inveterate towards Austria is as intense as any individual can feel towards another whom he fears, and hates, and longs to plunder.

Such is the position of the parties, and the chances of collision which this position itself creates are completed by every attendant circumstance. Austria has 150,000 men now encamped behind the Ticino; she has the horses, artillery, and military stores necessary to the efficiency of this great host; she is enduring a daily expenditure which is consuming her internal resources, and edging her on step by step towards the catastrophe of an inevitable bankruptcy. Notwithstanding this, Austria has long been, straitened as are her public resources, and overtaxed as are her people, it is not to be supposed that she has embarked in this famous expense for the mere luxury of conquest, still less for the desire of a barren revenge. She must feel that her existence is menaced, or she would not be on that distant frontier river, determining all her military forces to that particular spot, and bringing such tremendous power to bear upon an adversary apparently so little worthy of so great a demonstration. She must feel that fate has prepared for her an inevitable struggle with an adversary much greater than Sardinia, and that this is a struggle she cannot avoid. Be she right or wrong in her conclusions, she must hold this belief, or she would never have gone into so prodigal and wasteful an expenditure. She might have despised the small provocation of Sardinia, and, with strong garrisons in her Lombard cities, might have been content to wait for those changes in combination which time always brings. But Sardinia is only the shieldbearer to the giant. Austria under the light was never more formidable. Perhaps she has deliberately resolved that, since the war must take place, it is better to provoke it in a corner of her empire, better to seek it among the hills and valleys of a country she would delight to punish, than have to meet the French armies on the old Austerlitz road, or to fight them under the walls of Vienna. It may be, and it probably is, in the deliberate acceptance of what she conceives to be a necessity that she is now sending 50,000 more troops into those already densely garrisoned provinces, and preparing to send 60,000 more upon their footsteps. It is probably in the development of a matured policy that she is now issuing General Orders to the troops at Milan, promising them a third victory over the Sardinians, and reminding their enemies of the day of Novara. This policy is explicable, but not in the sense of peace. How far it may be justified by the force of the necessity it is very difficult to say. The Emperor of the French speaks as gently as a lamb while all these wolves are howling. Nothing can be more ardent than his desire for peace; nothing can, in his belief, be more impossible than that the peace of Europe can be disturbed. Yet the white tents of the Army of the South whiten the lower hills of the Dauphiny Alps, Grenoble hears the gathering of troops, there is a drawing together of masses towards the passage into Sardinia by Chambery, Alessia is relieved of all superfluous defence, and another army is said to be now ready to leave Paris. This looks rather like talking peace and acting war. But what is still more demonstrative even than the French Emperor's peaceful declarations is the confident tone of the Sardinian Minister. It suggests the unwelcome conviction that his is the office to throw the spear and break the armed truce. It may not become necessary thus to take the initiative, for Austria seems to be making haste to put herself in the wrong. She has hitherto failed to do that justice which would have placed her in a position to demand the sympathies of all sober politicians, and if we may put trust in the late advices, she appears to be about to precipitate the contest, and thereby to give every advantage to her enemies. But, whatever may be the rights of the question in dispute or the merits of the parties to the quarrel, it would seem that the hope of preventing the outbreak is now fast dissolving. Matters have reached such a pass, that to all the three respectively belligerent parties peace is more expensive than war. A campaign would, at any rate, clear off some of the elements of the present enormous outlay; a short and decisive conflict would be better than this wearying and wasting state of suspense. Those 200,000 men cost rather more in Lombardy than they would at Novara or Turin. Nor can Louis Napoleon's preparations be kept up without an inconvenience which must impress itself upon future financial statements. If we consider the present crisis in relation to the finances of three countries, it will appear that a chronic state of preparedness for war is more dangerous to the system than an acute fit of actual warfare. A few days since one of the Paris papers told us that the Congress would deliberate over the barrel of gunpowder. It appears now very probable that the slowmatch is burning down to the powder, and that the explosion will take place before the members of the Congress can take their seats.

Yet this is the time—when every vibration of the electric wire is consulted anxiously lest it bear news that die is thrown and the Ticino is passed—which the Ministers have chosen to deputate the legislative authority of this country, and to deprive Great Britain of the great council of the nation. For six weeks the chief legislative, and even practically the chief administrative, authority of England must be not only dormant, but dead. The only voice by which foreign Courts can know the opinion of the nation will be silent; the only assembly that can declare what the policy of England shall be will be dissolved; the only Estate of the realm which can direct the resources of the country and can enforce opinion by substantive deeds will be absent at the moment of perhaps the greatest crisis that has occurred, or will occur, in the latter half of this century; England will be *hors combat*. Has the occasion of this Dissolution been equal to its cost?

(From the Saturday Review, April 2.)

THE APOLOGY FOR ADULTERATION AND FALSE MEASURE.

Certain observations which we made last week on the practice of selling short lengths of cotton for long lengths, and wood for thread, have been met with not unnatural comments; and we have received several communications, some endorsing, some contravening our argument. Of the former we need say little, except that they strengthen our position by additional facts. We have been referred to a series of letters signed "Amicus," which appeared in the *Times* of January last, detailing many facts even more discreditable than those which came out in the case of Taylor v. Degetau. It is, so the writer urges, only the more respectable manufacturers who give the actual measure of 260 and 270 yards for the theoretical 300. But there exists a real known as the Paisley Reckonings very various, by the way, it is, that in drunkenness, illegitimacy, and short measures, moral Scotland always holds a bad preeminence—of which No. 1, marked 100 yards, contains only 60, while No. 2, marked 300, contains only 160, and No. 3, also marked 300, holds but 150. But this is not the worst. These are goods got up for the home trade. No. 4 and 5, shipping goods, are Britis[illegible] article. No. 4, marked Persian thread six cord, warranted 500 yards, is, in fact, only three cord, and measures 100 yards. No 5 is a still nobler achievement, and manufacturing skill culminates in the sublime production—"Royal British Thread 100 yards," which measures exactly 25 yards. So that while we were very bold in condemning the unjust dealer who "gained upon the cloth—a poor 16 per cent. on the difference between his promise and performance—we might have sung the economical triumphs of the greater artist who added 300 per cent. to his profits. It is only due to British ingenuity and commercial thrift to record its best claims to admiration. We are bound at the same time to notice the various exceptions to this noble spirit among the British cotton lords. Messrs. Brook and Brothers, of Huddersfield, have not only been in the habit of making their measures and their advertised quantities identical, but they offer "to subscribe no less than 500*l.* towards a society which would bring parties carrying on such impositions to punishment, if the proof was not quite sufficiently stringent, for trying to obtain an Act of Parliament for examining trade marks and measures in the same way as our weights are now inspected."

As far as the law goes, of course, false measures—that is, a fictitious yard measure, or a false footrule, used in a draper's shop—are illegal, and the possessor of them can be punished; but further, any person who sells a reel of thread marked 300 yards, which contains only 260, can be indicted for a fraud. But the question at issue is a far deeper one. It is a moral one; and the grievance, for such it really is, can only be abated by a great change in the public sentiment. The practice on which we have adverted is defended, and is in a sense defensible in this: we have just as much a right to invent every kind of so-called adulteration. It is said, and probably in some cases with truth, there is really no fraud except in the name of the transaction. You do get a fair money's worth for your money. The reel of cotton sold for twopence halfpenny or threepence—not a penny, as we stated last week—is just as good as the cotton sold for only 2*d*. or 3*d*. If it were what it professes to be—300 yards—it could not be sold at the price charged. This, of course, is a question of fact; and we will assume the fact, though we are by no means prepared to say that in all cases it exists. But the apology is of a terribly wide range. You have no right to object to your mixture of coffee and chicory as long as it is called pure coffee, because you must know that it is impossible to sell pure coffee for a shilling a pound. You must not complain that your mustard is half flour, or that your flour is half bone-dust, if you only give a fair market price for these mixtures. The real fault, it is said, is in the consumer, who will have a cheap article. *Populus vult decipi et decipiatur.* The whole charge of adulteration, and of the wickedness of selling worsted and silk for silk, shoddy for broad-cloth, and sloe-juice for vine wine, amounts, we are assured, to nothing. So long as you do not give more than these compounds are worth, the name they go by is nothing. You do get money's worth for your money; the public is not defrauded; the manufacturer gets a profit; manufacturer and Messrs. Taylor are not to be condemned, nor is the system of trade to be exterminated. If there is a fault, it is in the public taste for cheap goods.

If this defence is really adequate, we have to remark that all legislation with regard to trade proceeds on a false principle, and we believe that there are severe and consistent economists who would say this. Certainly it is an anomaly and an inconsistency to require that all manufactured silver should contain only a certain maximum of alloy, and to certify this under a Government stamp, making the breach of this regulation a penal act, and not to enforce a half-mark for manufactured broad-cloth. And yet it would be as impolitic as unjust to revive the old prohibitions against mixed fabrics—prohibitions dating from the Levitical law—because the common mixtures of silk and worsted, and silk and cotton, are not only beautiful, but in all sorts of ways valuable and useful. But, in point of fact, the argument is made to cover a great deal more than it will sustain. Common sense and ordinary justice can draw a line sufficiently practical between adulteration and mixed manufactures. A *moutre-de-laine*, as we believe it is called, and the Royal Persian thread, warranted 500 yards=260, are very different things. The sort of imposition which these articles respectively represent does not require an acute moralist to distinguish it. It is quite beside the real question to say (even granting for the sake of argument the correct) that the purchaser got its market price, and that there is no excess of profits. The simple fact is that there is a large patent untruth in the one case, and not in the other. Had the Persian thread-reels been issued without the fraudulent inscription, we should only have regretted that the material had, perhaps unavoidably, come to us in such a form as indeed to buy was like buying like a good reel, but what, if you were at the trouble of verifying it—which, without any warrant and faults included, as a prudent purchaser you were bound to do—you might very soon have ascertained to be a very small reel; but here the matter would have ended. Indeed, trade must ultimately come to this. With these reflections from a high standard, there are always these correctives to fall back upon. If one manufacturer makes his bottles too thick, competition will compel another manufacturer to offer a thinner glass and more liquor; and the fabric which contains more silk and least worsted, both at the same price, soon beats that which has the worsted in excess.

But there is a natural corrective to this "natural tendency of trade." Trade, after all, must fall back upon something higher and truer than this system of mutual suspicion and distrust. Life is too short, and the natural generous confidence between man and man too precious, for people to be spending all their time in verifying, gauging, remeasuring, reweighing, and analysing every article of sale and purchase. Hence the necessity of a warranty. Now in law every ticket in a shop window, every bill of parcels and invoice of goods, is a warranty. The label on a cotton-reel is a warranty, and the law will enforce this warranty. A case occurred in which a stationer affixed to a parcel of envelopes in his window the ticket, "Envelopes 6*d*. per hundred." A purchaser asked for those envelopes, and an inferior article was handed to him. On complaining he was coolly answered, "We did not say *these* envelopes 6*d*. a hundred; we only said Envelopes 6*d*. a hundred; here are envelopes at 6*d*. a hundred and these are at the price." The tradesman was compelled to sell envelopes of the quality in the window at 6*d*. So an action might be sustained against the seller of any reel marked 300 yards but only containing 250. We doubt, therefore, whether any new Act of Parliament is required to protect the home purchaser. With shipping and export goods the case is different. There might, for the general sake of British manufactures, be inspectors of all exported goods, both as to measure, weight, quality, and warranty, expressed or implied. The whole interests of the country require this or something like it; and it is the duty of Government to maintain the national character. To say all this on the assumption most favourable to the manufacturer, that the deception is apparent rather than real. In nine cases out of ten, however, we believe that an enormous and unjust profit is exacted by the false measures, and that the consumer pays for the 250 yards the precise sum for which he ought to have 300 yards, with a good profit to the manufacturer, and for which, on the implied principles of commercial honesty, he believed that he was receiving 300 yards.

(From the Saturday Review, April 9.)

THE MORALITY OF DESTRUCTION.

There are few more curious problems than that which was raised by a letter which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago from Dr. Lardner, describing certain newly-invented chemical compounds, which it was said might be made available for warlike purposes on a scale altogether frightful to think of. It is possible, we are told, to charge shells with gases which, if they came in contact with the atmospheric air, would immediately evolve in all directions clouds of white arsenic and prussic acid, to the certain death of all who breathed them. It is possible, by similar means, to set fire to an army, a fleet, or a town, as you might light a lucifer match. It is possible to go half a mile to windward of an army, and by the help of a few bottles of poisonous gas convert the wind into an agent of destruction as deadly as that which destroyed the host of the Assyrians. All these things, it seems, we can do. Why, it may be asked, should we abstain? We are by no means prepared to answer the question. It is one which, to our apprehension, has never yet received a full and satisfactory answer; but it involves difficulties which are at least curious, and which may be instructive. Assuming that the object of war is to inflict the maximum of injury on the country which is forced to it by its enemy, by the simple exertion of its strength, can any principle be suggested which is to restrain us from any and every means to this end? Population is a great element of strength. So is wealth. So are all natural or artificial advantages. Are we, therefore, justified in doing our utmost to destroy all these things in an enemy's country? Would it be right to burn his towns, to slaughter men, women, and children, to destroy, if possible, the ports, to cut the dykes by which rivers are dammed up, and to lay the country under water—in a word, to exterminate human society and all its results from the face of the earth? Such consequences are of course monstrous and indefensible, and can they even be stated without a certain horror; but it is not so easy to say why they are monstrous. They are surely legitimate applications of the principle which we have laid down, and if that principle is true, the conclusions would seem to follow inexorably. The only escape from them lies in the belief that the principle itself on which they depend is not tenable; and the universal sentiment of mankind—a sentiment which is deepened by the growth of all kindly and wise feelings—seems to favour this view of the case. Experience alone can show fully what are the objects of war, and what are the means by which they can be attained in the most effectual and least objectionable manner; but we may confidently assert that in modern times mutual extermination is not the object which belligerent nations propose to themselves. If, during the last war, Russia had suddenly ceased to exist, we should have felt that the occurrence was lamentable, and similar sentiments would probably have been excited in Russia if such a fate had overtaken France or England. It is no doubt an inexact, and on many grounds a very objectionable, way of speaking, to say that all European nations form one society which has its laws like any other body politic, for where there is no common superior there can be no law in the strict sense of the word. But the employment of such expressions, inexact and inappropriate as they are, may be tolerated as a mode of conveying the truth that the existence of a variety of independent nations is a benefit to each individual nation, and that in wars between them that benefit ought not to be lost sight of. The strength of this feeling is measured by the gradual elaboration of an indefinite but powerful sentiment as to the extent to which hostilities may be carried. The sentiment itself has existed to some extent from very early times, but it varies in a very remarkable manner according to the temper of different countries and different generations. The humanities of war are exactly like the conventional standard of politeness. As you may say "I cannot," but must not say "I will not," so you are quite at liberty to cut a man into shreds with a shell, to blow him up and bury him alive in a mine, or to run a bayonet into any part of his body which may come in the way, but you must not poison the water which he drinks, nor force him to surrender by threatening to hang his wife and shoot his children, or even by burning his private property, unless is happens to be on board ship. The difference is merely conventional; it rests on no plain principle whatever; but the analogy of no[illegible] existing usages is the only test by which that account immaterial. Indeed, questions of degree (which are often most important) must always be solved, if at all, by the experimental and conventional process. Why is it right to hang a murderer, and not right to burn him alive? Why may you transport a man for life, and not cut off his arms and legs? Why may you kick a blackguard at an insult, and not spit in the face of the man who insults you? Simply because the dislike of society at large to violent measures has risen so high on the social thermometer and no higher. The question is one of compromise between opposite impulses, and not one of principle at all.

It ought, however, to be observed, that as there are such things as good and bad manners, so there are such things as sensible and foolish compromises; and we own that in respect to war, the one at present in force appears to us to be not a very wise one. If you may put liquid fire into a hollow rifle bullet and fire it into a tent, whereby the men inside will be either smothered or burnt, it does seem a little absurd to be squeamish about putting poisonous gas into a glass bottle for a similar purpose. The most sensible compromise that we can suggest is, that the distinction between combatants and non-combatants—which is in principle perfectly arbitrary and groundless, though practice has proved its great convenience—should be taken as the governing principle in all military matters. Let it be understood that actual physical force shall only be applied to combatants, but that on them it shall be exerted in its most decisive form.

> Strong be the arm and sharp the blow,
> And short the pang to undergo.

Let contending armies fight with every weapon which science can supply—with poisonous as well as with explosive gases, with fire in its new shapes as well as in its old ones. In writing thus, we believe that we recommend what is substantially the most humane course; but we are by no means disposed to decide as mere prejudice the reluctance which many people would feel to adopt it. Systematic slaughter is so horrible a thing that if, in carrying it out, there are modes of procedure which are detested and avoided by the common sentiment of mankind, we could only look upon the effect of such a feeling as being, for the time, so much clear gain for the world. So long as it lasted, it would be at worst a generous and not unfortunate inconsistency—producing, in its encouragement of kindly feeling, far more good than the harm which it would produce by causing imperfections in the execution of a task which, however necessary, is the most frightful task in the world. It would be quite true that by refusing or neglecting to poison twenty men on some particular occasion, it might be made necessary to shoot fifty or sixty more than would otherwise have been shot at some subsequent time; but the consequence would not be an obvious one, and the agents in the one case would possibly feel themselves even more innocent than in the other, for they would only feel that they had done their duty. There are things more precious than life and limb, and so long as in point of fact a general sentiment condemns particular methods of destroying people's lives, it ought to be carefully respected.

We fear it is a mere romantic dream that war will ever be subjected to a *reductio ad absurdum*, and that armies will be incapacitated from fighting, because certain and universal destruction would be the consequence of an engagement; but few speculations can be so curious as the inquiry which this dream suggests. What would become of human society if the lives of millions were at the mercy of the man who chose to destroy? Suppose a man were to take his stand in the middle of Trafalgar-square, and announce to the passers by that, being absolutely desperate, he had provided himself with a large bottle of the gas which Dr. Lardner describes; and that, unless he received an adequate ransom in a certain time, he would break the bottle and send it out to death every person within half a mile of him. Or, to vary the supposition, suppose that for some days explosions of such bottle had taken place in various parts of London, and had caused many deaths, and an advertisement were to appear demanding that so many thousand pounds should be deposited in such a place, on the only condition on which the plague could be stayed, how would the demand be resisted? Or, if we suppose the invention applied not only to war but to politics, how could any government he carried on? All governments rest ultimately upon physical force, even the best and freest, and the great guarantee of all good government lies in the fact that common sense shows the necessity of upholding order with a strong hand, if need requires it. Our own Government is the strongest in the world for certain purposes, simply because almost every man in the country would assist it in effecting those purposes, if his assistance were called for. All this would be at an end if individuals were suddenly to become possessed of the means of destroying the world. No more frightful state of society, if indeed it could be called by that name, can be imagined than one in which any one man might, by the aid of a little chemical skill and a small quantity of apparatus, change the whole condition of human affairs by producing effects compared with which war, pestilence, and famine are slight evils. No very wonderful combination of circumstances would be necessary to bring history to a close by one enormous act of suicide and murder. There would be a sort of stupendous irony about such a climax which is not impoetical. The day after the catastrophe, when the sun would rise on empty streets, drifting ships, and silent fields, with in it[illegible] bottle in the middle as the cause of the catastrophe, would perhaps be even more grotesque than tremendous if any one were left to witness it.

THE PAST AND PRESENT OF ADEN.—There are probably few places on earth in which Anglo-Indians are more interested than in Aden. The extraordinary aspect of the place, a colossal cinder projecting into the sea, leaves an indelible impression on the minds even of the most careless. Men who pass Malta unheeded, and leave Cairo with no other notion of the city than the one obtained from Shepherd's doorstep, will still risk a sunstroke to examine Aden. Usually they return from the expedition with ideas slightly less definite than they obtained at first. The place according to all Overland travellers is a mere cinder, with a cantonment on the top, with no town, no trade and no population. Not one in a hundred believes that it was for three thousand years the seat of a mighty city. Yet, according to Captain Playfair, a fact that the Lord of Yemen whose capital was at Aden took Samarcand, crossed Turkistan, invaded China, and left a colony of 30,000 Arabs, a feat which, were it only true, we might pronounce unparelled. Not one in a thousand would listen to its present statistics without an expression of incredulity. We ourselves, who have explored the place till we are as familiar with the vallies as the donkey boys and the dogs, feel it difficult to believe that it contains twenty-five thousand natives and trade of a million sterling a year. Captain Playfair has performed an acceptable service in hunting up from every corner of some half dozen literatures all extant notices of Aden. The book is, no doubt, not readable indeed, but full of information, a most valuable addition to the history of the Empire. His narratives, scattered and confused as they at present are, still enable us to collect the past history of the settlement, and explain one of the least intelligible features in our own history. We are always quarrelling at Aden. The cantonment for three years is five is always expecting a seige, or recounting an attack, or speculating whence water is to be obtained, or bemoaning provisions cut off by the way. All this while the nature of the quarrel remains as obscure to civilized men as a Corsican feud, or a London street row. The explanation vouchsafed by the inquisitive seldom amounts to more than "those Arabs are at it again" or some phrase equally lucid and refined. We are grateful therefore to Captain Pinyfair for the first reasonable account of the motives, appliances, and remedies of this chronic hostility.

Aden is supposed to have been founded and was at all events ruled by the Himyarites, a pagan dynasty which after ruling for centuries in Yemen was at the birth of Christ in rapid decline. These princes it would seem covered it with grand buildings, mosques and baths, the relics of which were explored 200 years ago, and erected the little forts, the ruins of which still crown the hills. Even in A.D. 527 the place was still powerful enough to require and execute the gigantic reservoirs cut in the solid rock, which it has recently tasked our strength only to clean. These reservoirs fifty in number will contain it is believed thirty million gallons of water, a most valuable supply should an attack from the sea render the now filtering machines inoperative. The place with the rest of Yemen was conquered by the Persians who exercised independent became one of the earliest followers of Mahomed, and from thence forward to 1538 Yemen and Aden were ruled by native Arabs. As usual however the Mussulman despotism destroyed civilization. Dynasty plundered dynasty till the entire province was divided among petty chiefs, whose sole bond of union was their love of plundering each other and the word. In 1728 the chief of the Abdali contrived by a little well managed treachery and a few murders to establish a separate sovereignty, comprising the district of Lahej and Aden. His first care was to ruin the port by unbearable import duties, which drove away all traders, and speedily reduced the city to a village. This village again was sacked ever and anon by a hostile tribe, the Foudhelis, until the inhabitants reduced to utter destitution took to piracy. The change of manners saved the last remains of the population. The pirates robbed a pilgrim ship laden with Indian pilgrims, among whom were some native ladies of influence. The Bombay Government demanded immediate reparation for the outrage, and as the trade of the Red Sea was increasing offered to occupy the Peninsula. The Sultan consented, and on 23rd January 1838 completed the bargain for 87,000 dollars a year. The agreement having been signed, it was of course broken, the noble savage refusing to comply with any of its items, and firing on a British ship without warning or provocation This was too much, the anti-annexation fever had run out in, and in January 1839 Aden was declared a British possession. The work of fortification was immediately commenced, and the Port is now impregnable against the attacks of any but a first class European power. From that time also till the appointment of Brigadier Coghlan as Political Agent, the cantonment maintained a chronic hostility with the surrounding tribes which comprise Abdali, Foudtheli, Akraiba, Sherjebi, &c., are all subject to the Sultan of Lahej, but all claim the right to make war on him or on us at their own convenience. Most of the earlier attacks were dictated by a fanatic impulse to drive out the infidel, or the more vulgar hope of plunder, but those of the last ten years have been instigated by an overweening friendship. The reigning Sultan Ali Mahsin it appears holds the British alliance in great honour. So high indeed is his appreciation of its benefits that he is anxious to keep them to himself, and as the readiest means to that end instigated the remaining tribes to perpetual war, and when caravans would soon stopped or Europeans murdered our ally appeared claiming reward and consideration for his efforts on our behalf. This policy, as original as astute, succeeded for years, till the Sultan forgetting his discretion at last revealed his secret end. The Agent had concluded an agreement with the Foudhelis so agreeable to the latter that they resisted all the Sultan's instigations to treachery till Ali Mahsin, utterly enraged, began plundering on his own account. Caravans were stopped, the wells taxed, and supplies confiscated till British patience at last gave way. In March 1858 an adequate force marched out, thrashed the Sultan's force blew up a fortress of which he had taken possession, and compelled him to sign an agreement he has not yet had the courage to break. With half a regiment of Irregulars at Aden he will soon lack the power, for recent visits have proved that Lahej itself is far from inaccessible. Since this agreement Aden has been uninterruptedly prosperous, the population is increased daily by fugitive slaves, and some of the residents, the Jews especially, are acquiring considerable wealth. They are very numerous in Arabia, monopolize trade and the finer handicrafts, and their strict union and industry gives them in Aden as elsewhere many advantages over their isolated rivals.—*Friend of India*, April 21.

A paragraph in an Edinburgh paper announced that a celebrated vocalist had met with a serious accident by the upsetting of his carriage. The same authority shortly after announced that he had so far recovered as to be able to appear before the public the following evening in *three parts*.

"What are the wild waves saying?" Keep up a good Channel fleet.—*Punch*.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST,

Arrived from

May
9,—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Shanghai.
9,—Confucius, (Chi. str.), Gough, Shanghai.
10,—Lobilia, (Br. sh.), Gooding, Shanghai.
12,—James Lemon, (Br. sh.), Macaulay, S'hai.
15,—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.
21,—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, Shanghai.
23,—Jacob & Anna, (Du.sch.), Petersen, Shanghai
23,—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
24,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
24,—Malante, (Du. str.), Hartmay, Holland.

Departed for

May
5,—Yang-tsze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, Shanghai.
6,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Baylie, Shanghai.
6,—Princess Charlotte, (Du. sch.), Hille, S'hai.
13,—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, Shanghai.
13,—Cambalu, (Br. sh.), Frazer, Shanghai.
13,—Ct. Berg, (Rus.whaler), ——, Gulf of Tartary
13,—Nagasaki, (Jap. war str.), Nakisan, Saga.
14,—Confucius, (Chi. str.), Gough, Shanghai.
16,—Zephyr, (Br. sch.), Roper, Shanghai.
16,—Egmont, (Br. sh.), Gibson, Shanghai.
16,—Invincible, (Br. sh.), Rollason, London.
16,—Quatre Bras, (Du. bq.), Bondix, Shanghai.
16,—Postilion, (Du. bq.), Poll, Shanghai.
16,—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Shanghai.
20,—Lord Clarendon, (Br. sch.), Prance, S'hai.
20,—Minna, (Am. sch.), Smith, Shanghai.
21,—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.

Vessels in Harbor.

25th May, 1859.

Askold, (Rus. frigate), Kwankonar, (Jap. war str.), Adile, Du. bq.), Malante, (Du. str.), Carthage, (Br. str.), Elohont, (Du. sh.), Jacob & Anna, (Du. sch.), James Lemon, (Br. sh.), Lobilia, (Br. sh.), Neva, (Br. sch.), Thetis, (Du. bq.), Urania, (Am. bq.), and Zwaluw, (Du. bq.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

232—Evenings at the Microscope—J. H. Gosse.
233—Sketch Book of Popular Geology—H. Miller.
308—Rival Rhymes.
709—History of France—Rev. J. White.
710—The Eighteen Christian Centuries—Do.
711—Italian Women, by J. A. Trollope.
712, 713, 9—Murray's Handbook of India—Madras.
714, 715, 10—Do. Do. —Bombay.
1236—Wanderings among the Indians of North America.
1237—Six Years Travels in Russia, by an English Lady.
1238—Fankwei, or the San Jacinto in the Seas of India, China and Japan.
1840—David Copperfield—Chas. Dickens.
1850—Oliver Twist— Do.
1851—Villette—Currer Bell.
1852—Popular House Academy—2 vols.
1853—Creeds—3 vols.
2068/5—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Sketches Critical and Geographical.
2068/6—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Leaders in Literature.
2068/7—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy on Problems neglected or misconceived.
2068/8—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Studies on Secret records.
2068/9—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Classic records.
2068/10—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy The Confessions.
2332—Dives and Lazarus.
2333—Eminent Men and Popular Books—from the "Times."
2334—On Liberty—J. S. Mill.

Shanghae, 28th May, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office, Shanghae.

To be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ... *Ts.* 2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. 2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," 0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ... 1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, ... 0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ... 0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, .. 1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kaifungfoo, ... 0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ... 2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison, ... 3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for 1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ... 2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ... 0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, .. 3.0.0

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 28	Janus	[H.M.S.	g.-boat	Bevan	H'kong&Amoy	May 7		
.. 26	Kestrel	[H.M.S.	g.-boat	Knevitt	do	.. 7		
.. 24	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	Swatow	.. —	Sugar	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 28	Southern Belle	B. bark	541	Benson	do	.. —	Sundries	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 28	Wide Awake	B. ship	727	Young	do	.. —	do	Dent and Co
.. 28	Shan-tung	B. bark	311	Baldry	Sunderland	Sept 24	Coals	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 28	Myrtle	A. bark	398	Botsford	Formosa	May 22	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Cygnet	A. ship	398	Moses	Bangkok	Apr —	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 29	Archimedes	Bre. sch	177	Hilgerlob	Hongkong	May —	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Richard Cubden	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Swatow		do	Siemssen and Co
.. 30	Amazone	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Formosa	May 20	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 30	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Turner	Ningpo	.. 25	Ballast	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 30	Maria	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Hongkong	.. —	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Rostock	Ha. bk	147	Behnck	do	.. 17	Sugar	Siemssen and Co,
.. 31	Hesper	[H.M.S.	to. sh.	Loane	do	.. 25		
.. 31	Bombay Castle	B. str.	500	Dando	do	.. —	Op., &c.	Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy
.. 31	Witch of the Seas	Bre. bk	397	Haxter	do	.. 21	Sundries	Order
.. 31	Day-spring	B. bark	378	Knowles	do	.. 21	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 31	Ora	Ha. bg.	148	Peters	Formosa	.. 21	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
June 1	Currituck	A. ship	595	Knowles	New York	Nov 17	General	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 2	Forest Queen	B. ship	837	Grisdale	Hahia	Jan 20	Fuel	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 2	Koh-i-noor	B. bark	303	Summerson	Liverpool	.. 2	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 2	Assistance	[H.M.	rp.-sh.	Heath	Hongkong	May —		
.. 2	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Nagasaki	.. 20	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 3	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	do	.. —	do	Dent and Co
.. 3	Queen of England	B. ship						
.. 3	Inflexible	H.M.str		Brooker	H'kong & Ports			

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 29	Cecilia	Da. bk	310	Schmidt	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Vollingwood	B. brig	276	Spence	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 29	Orestes	Bre bk	317	Gunther	Ningpo	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Fuchau	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 30	Yang-tsze	A. str	706	Dearborn	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 30	Sampson	H.M str		Hand	Hongkong		
.. 31	New Era	B. ship	725	Tromp	London	Tea & Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 31	Vindex	B. schr	179	Pilleul		Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 31	Juno	Ha. bk	262	Tell	Fuchau	do	Harkort and Co
.. 31	Mary	Bre bk	367	Prese	Fuchau	Ballast	Order

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Amazone	May 30	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Archimedes	May 29	Bre sch	177	Hilgerlob	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bombay Castle	May 31	B. str.	500	Dando	Dhurumsey Poonjaboy		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Dent and Co		
Cambalu	May 24	B. ship	499	Frazer	Dent and Co	Japan	cld 31 ult
Carthage	June 3	B. str	500	McGregor	Dent and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Countess of Seafield	May 28	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cygnet	May 28	A. ship	398	Moses	Dent and Co		
David Brown	May 3	A. ship	1715	Helm	Russell and Co		
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	378	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Atkin	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Dona Anita	May 23	B. bark	426	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Duck	May 26	B. schr	146	Provse	Reiss and Co		
Edith Rose	May 25	A. ship	516	Homans	Russell and Co		
Egmont	May 22	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Elliza Mary	May 22	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Elizabeth Ann	May 17	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	May 18	B. bark	359	Blanch	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	5th inst
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Eweretta	Mar 21	B. bark	464	Montgomerie	Westmore, Williams and Co		
Forest Queen	June 2	B. ship	837	Grisdale	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Formosa	May 27	B. str.	736	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15th inst*
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Halle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Glaucanisa	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Aneto	Dent and Co		
Glengariff	May 27	B. bark	404	Webster	Siemssen and Co		
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh.	461	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Henry Ellis	May 11	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Japan	cld 30 ult
John Jay	May 2	A. ship	491	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	cld 3d
Kate Kearney	May 7	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Amoy	
Koh-i-noor	June 2	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady Raglan	May 21	B. ship	729	Worden	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	272	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 23	B. schr	93	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	May 3	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co	Amoy	cld 1st
Maria	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk	252	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Mary & Louisa	May 26	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Mephisto	May 18	Da. bg.	181	Anderson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	8th inst
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	May 24	A. schr	200	Smith	Captain		
Myrtle	May 23	A. bark	398	Botsford	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Neva	June 2	B. schr	133	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co		
Nicoline	May 17	Ha. bk	462	Vallesen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Ora	May 31	Ha. bg.	148	Peters	Siemssen and Co		
Otto	May 3	Da. bk	280	Ahlmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	To-day
Podesta	May 16	Ha. bk	246	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Postilion	May 24	Du. bk	320	van der Poll	Dimler, Brothers and Co		
Princess Charlotte	May 16	Du. bg.	266	Hille	Dimler, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	cld 1st
Quatre Bras	May 23	Du. bk	284	Bondix	Dimler, Brothers and Co	Japan	10th inst
Queen of England	June 3	B. ship					
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Lnen	Rémi, Schmlit et Cie	Nagasaki	Early
Richard Cobden	May 29	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Rostock	May 31	Ha. bk	147	Behnck	Siemssen and Co		
Salacia	May 8	B. bark	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Sea Nymph	May 4	B. bark	463	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Shan-tung	May 28	B. bark	311	Baldry	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Spirit of Trade	May 19	B. bark	528	McCulloch	Turner and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sydney	May 12	B. bark	345	Grant	Knoop and Co		
Syrinx	May 16	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Wanderer	May 21	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co		1mdt.
Welcome	May 7	B. bark	587	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	
Wide Awake	May 28	B. ship	727	Young	Dent and Co		
Windward	May 16	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Witch of the Seas	May 31	Bre. bk	391	Haxter	Order		
Wodan	May 24	Da. sh.	235	Mathiessen	Harkort and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early

76 Merchant Vels.

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Assistance	H M st. t'p ship	..	..	..	Wm A J Heath	400
Cormorant	H M st. vessel	6	..	91	Lieut Wodehouse	200
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bytheseon	60
Dove (95)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Cambrian	H M p-wh'l st sl	6	..	..	Commerell	515
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Hesper	H M sc-st store sh	4	900	..	J Loane	120
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Inflexible	H M p-wl sl-of	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Geo D Bevan	60
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	60
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	Lieut W H Jones	80
Nimrod	H M dispt -boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (56)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..
Powhattan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell / Geo. F Pearson	..
Toeywan (B. str.)	chd.' by U S govt	..	..	..		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

	To Great Britain, *(direct)*, Hongkong *and* Ports beyond.				To the United States.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Lbs.*	Silk *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Lbs.*	Silk *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,237	2,376,678	2,980,332	35
1849-50,			13,807,497	13,162	1,048,829	3,974,879	5,023,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,041	11,068,510	220
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333	3,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,064,100	24,802	2,934,700	19,903,000	22,900,300	531
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,183	3,118,200	13,581,200	16,762,100	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,065	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,881	.....
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,375	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,938
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,522	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,413,292	7,212,618	29,627,910	65,740	315,303	17,025,806	17,341,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1857, *to* 30*th June*, 1858,

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To United States,	315,303	17,025,806	17,341,109	1,608
Great Britain, *direct and Continent*	23,042,968	7,188,575	30,231,543	65,685*
Australia,	.....	.....	852,393	.....
Coastwise,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	.....
Continent,	.....	.....	497,969	98
North American Colonies,	43,914	369,122	853,036	.....
San Francisco,	83,684	42,975	126,659	.....
Manila,	64,347	72,775	137,622	.....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,173	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Pounds*	Silk *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	710	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,553	728,336	765,889	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 22	Wellington	492	..do	61,357	253,252	313,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do	429,255	.....	429,255	1,251
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Ambeus	511	..do	216,338	282,261	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do	675,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do	453,593	262,037	715,630	783
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	859
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do	569,693	284,708	854,401	321
.. 26	Zealandia	1034	..do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,523
Feb 2	Portens	354	..do	119,653	197,551	317,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do	332,936	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carnaulus	510	..do	214,152	353,723	567,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do	676,531	300,133	976,664	1,736
.. 29	Polly	368	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	.....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do	520,480	285,595	806,075	481
.. 15	Heroes of Alma	557	..do	297,768	283,823	581,591	532
May 31	New Era	725	..do	306,148	385,706	691,854	514

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to* the UNITED STATES, *From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	.....	573,110	573,110	137:16	.....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do	.....	706,803	706,803	19:20	.....	.....
.. 9	Hotspur	867	..do	.....	831,290	831,290	222:19	.....	12,750
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do	.....	1,265,254	1,265,254	199:89	.....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do	.....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	.....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do	.....	718,461	718,461	.....	.....	.....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do	.....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	.....	.....
.. 8	Kate Kearney	448	..do	.....	390,442	390,442	.....	.....	4,000
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do	.....	861,500	861,500	39:95	.....	.....
21	Ino	995	..do	.....	639,258	639,258	48:94	.....	.....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	.....	.....
.. 17	Yellowfish	1031	..do	.....	820,553	820,553	20:10	.....	4,350
.. 19	Canvas Back	731	..do	.....	750,380	750,380	.....	.....	.....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do	.....	943,153	943,153	51:77	.....	.....
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do	.....	791,400	791,400	171:52	.....	10,375
.. 21	Henry Harbeck	714	..do	.....	729,903	730,903	23:15	.....	.....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do	55,100	536,391	591,791	53:60	.....	.....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:36	.....	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	805	..do	26,000	814,434	840,434	134:63	.....	2,125
.. 26	Rom'ee of the Sea	1781	..do	1,117	652,529	653,646	121:40	.....	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1161	..do	.....	296,323	296,323	.....	.....	.....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do	.....	597,810	597,810	.....	.....	.....
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	.....	.....
May 4	Egeria	644	..do	154,400	671,300	828,700	390:00	.....	6,350
.. 4	Arthur	554	Boston	114,197	238,282	352,479	.....	.....	650

* Via Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct). From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	.....	.....	167,356
Feb 3	Betty	260	Sydney	.....	.....	294,609
May 1	Kate	340	Auckland	55,653	.....	55,653
.. 22	Mathilde	123	Sydney	.....	.....	93,489

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Silk *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.	812	..do	2,031
.. 13	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	360
.. 19	Chusan, str.	700	..do	2,699
Sept 9	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,720
.. 10	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	26
.. 21	Neena, str.	970	..do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.	750	..do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	..do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.	812	..do	1,329
.. 8	Mary F. Sleeper	192	..do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	..do ..*cld Amoy*	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	10
Nov 1	Aden, str.	812	..do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	..do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.	750	..do	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	17
.. 25	Linlock	280	..do	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do ..*cld Fuchau*	744
.. 7	Aden, str.	812	..do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,953
Jan 17	Aden, str.	812	..do	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.	812	..do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,270
Mar 8	Aden, str.	812	..do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.	337	..do	1,947
.. 16	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,148
.. 17	Hailing, str.	750	..do	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.	750	..do	2,190
May 15	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,318
.. 17	Hellespont, str.	330	..do ..*cld Fuchau*	13
.. 27	Shanghai, str.	760	..do	1,336

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. Single Numbers—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cas.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

[Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.]*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.